

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.
FOREIGN NEWS.

The clipper ship *War Hawk* arrived on the 1st inst., 18 1/2 days from San Francisco, bringing the most important news that has been received here since the Southern Rebellion began. We immediately issue an extra announcing the principal telegrams, the supply of foreign papers by the ship having been small. The news given in the extra will be found on our first page. Below we continue our extracts from the papers received by the same vessel. Our dates from San Francisco were to the 15th of February.

Additional Telegraphic Dispatches.
The victory at Roanoke—The victory at Roanoke is complete. The rebels were all captured excepting one gunboat. 2,500 rebel troops are prisoners. The Federal loss was forty-two killed and one hundred and forty were wounded.

Governor Wise was for the battle raged. He requested to be removed to Richmond. It is stated in Richmond papers that 200 rebels were killed, and 1,000 wounded. Of the Yankees, they say, there were wounded about the same number; the number of killed not stated.

The March on Norfolk—Elizabeth City was occupied on Sunday, the 19th, the inhabitants having fled to sea. The Yankees are pushing forward to Denton. O. Jennings Wise, son of Gov. Wise, is reported killed. One report of the route states that only seventy of the Confederate army got to yesterday. The others were twenty-five. General Hunter telegraphed to Richmond that only fifty escaped.

Railroad looks gloomy—There appears to be no prospect of the railroad being completed. The *Examiner*, in a leading editorial, says that the loss of the entire army on Roanoke Island is certainly the most painful event of the war!

The Rebels lose Covert—The same paper adds that the telegraphic intelligence fully confirms the report of the battle. 2,500 brave men were exposed to the entire force of the Burnside fleet. They repulsed with determined courage, but retreat being cut off by surrounding elements, they were compelled to surrender.

Wasson, Feb. 14.
Official—A special messenger arrived to-day bringing the following dispatches from the United States steamer *Philadelphia*, off Roanoke Island. February 9th—Roanoke Island is ours. The military authorities at New York yesterday, by their means of defense were truly formidable and were used with a determination worthy a better cause. The fortifications consisted of two laterally constructed works, mounting together 22 heavy guns, three of them being hundred pounders, rifled. There were four other batteries, mounting together 20 guns, a large proportion of which were of large caliber, and some of them rifled. There were also masked batteries mounting two guns each, and having rifled guns with a diameter of 32 pounder.

A prolonged line of battle was fought, and was used to prevent our advance, and the whole altogether, and the number of our men was less than 5,000 of whom 5,000 are now prisoners.

The fighting commenced on the 7th, and continued till dark. On the following morning it was resumed at an early hour, and lasted until late in the afternoon, when, by bold charges by our troops, the rebel flag was made to succumb, and our own hoisted everywhere on the island in its place.

No attack could be more completely executed, and it was carried out with the most perfect arrangements made before the expedition left. (Signed) J. M. Goldsborough, Flag Officer.

FROM TENNESSEE—The gunboat expedition up the Tennessee River, which returned from Fort Henry January 12, reports the Union feeling very strong all along the river. At every landing operation of service was rendered, and the rebels were everywhere on the island in its place.

Most stupendous persecution and robbery have been practiced on the people by rebel leaders. While their property was being burned, they were seized by the Confederates. All able-bodied men had been forced into service. The greatest cruelty was visited on all who dared protest against such tyranny. At Florence, where the States of Tennessee, and the Mississippi meet, there was but one sentiment, bitter hostility against the Confederate officers. The gunboats which went up there, came back with full crews, and had to take away many who applied for the privilege of sailing.

The distance traveled by the boats was 230 miles. The rebel gunboat was captured. Six steamers were burnt by the rebels to prevent their falling into the hands of the Federals. At Savannah, Tenn., and Eastport, Miss., a large quantity of provisions were taken from the rebels and divided among the suffering inhabitants.

The value of property captured at Fort Henry is estimated at over a million of dollars. A special dispatch says that Gen. Thomas' division has made a forward movement, and will invade East Tennessee at three different points simultaneously. General Carter goes through Cumberland Gap, General Schofield by way of the Cumberland river, and the Navy and the Army, via Mill Springs. They will advance immediately on Knoxville, where they will take possession of the railroad, cutting off supplies and ammunition with the rebel government.

Various Items.
THE MERRIMAC A FAILURE—The *Norfolk Daily Book* admits that the *Merrimac* is a failure. It gives a full statement of the difficulties in regard to her.

In an editorial on the *Merrimac*, it is said that the great draft of water will prevent her taking a part in active operations. The rebels consider themselves with the belief that she can be used as a floating battery.

BOMBARDMENT OF PENNSAULA—Rebel dispatches say that Fort Pickens, together with the frigates *Niagara* and *Colorado*, opened fire on the 9th on Fort McKee and Barrancas, and the Navy and Army, after some hours' bombardment, the Yankee frigates hauled off, damaged.

THE SPANISH FLEET—The Navy Department received a dispatch from Commodore G. Thomas' division that the Spanish fleet was sunk on the 25th of January, effectually blockading Rattlesnake Shoal, [Charleston harbor]. The only remaining channels are Swash and Muddy.

OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE TO BE ABANDONED—The House Committee of Finance have stricken out the appropriation for an overland mail service, consequent on complaints of inefficiency, and for economy. The California delegation are laboring for the restoration of the appropriation.

It is probable that General Fremont will be entrusted with an important command in Texas. The troops assigned him will be exclusively Germans.

General Sherman, at Beaufort, S. C., proposes that the Government shall take charge of all plantations coming into his hands for the purpose of raising cotton, employing the negroes, and keeping them under strict discipline. He also proposes that a suitable establishment be procured, and religious instruction given.

Mr. Davis in Congress presented a petition from citizens of Maine, asking Congress to drop the negro question and attend to the business of the country.

INOS GUBERNAT—The Senate amendments to the bill authorizing the construction of twenty new iron old gunboats, were agreed to.

Brig. Gen. Charles P. Stone has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. The charges under which he was arrested are, misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff; holding correspondence with the enemy, before and since said battle; receiving visits from rebel officers at his camp; and treacherously surrendering the enemy to build a fort since the battle of Ball's Bluff, under his guns, without molestation. A court martial will be speedily ordered.

NAVAL—We understand that Secretary Welles, U. S. N., has detailed the *St. Mary's* to carry the Hon. John H. Pruyn, the newly appointed Minister, resident, from San Francisco to Japan. The *St. Mary's* will probably leave San Francisco early in March.

So far, about one thousand prisoners on each side have been exchanged, nearly five hundred of whom were connected with the army of the Potomac. The system of exchange inaugurated by our Government is fully reciprocated by the rebel authorities.

Colonel Windham, the English rifleman, who distinguished himself during the Italian war under Garibaldi, and who served in the Sardinian army for six years, has offered his services to the United States Government, and been appointed to a position in the Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry.

The Government sale of Sea Island cotton, confiscated by the national forces in South Carolina, was made in New York, January 12th. There were in all seventy-three bales sold, weighing about 25,000 pounds. The prices paid varied from 65 1/2 cents for the ginned down to 18 cents for the unginned. The total proceeds of sale were \$14,261.

REPRESENTATIVES—The Committee on the Reduction of the Expenses of the Government expect to make a reduction of about \$4,000,000 in the army roll, \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 in the expenses of Congress, and a large amount in the matter of printing and the navy; also, in the United States court of law, and collectors of customs, etc., at New York and other large cities. The whole amount of the matter is, that there will be introduced a series of measures tending to economy.

ONE DAY LATER.

On Monday the 31st, the Russian steam corvette *Caracola*, arrived, 14 days from San Francisco, bringing one day later telegraphic advices from the seat of war. Every thing was progressing favorably to the Union cause, and to the discomfiture of the Rebels. The following embrace the principal telegraphic dispatches, taken from the *Adviser* of the 15th of February. Telegraphic advices of February 15th.

From Tennessee.
CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Associations from Fort Donaldson to the evening of the 13th, received here, say the fort is invested by the Federals, and heavy cannoning and shelling was going on all day at the fort. It is estimated that there were within the fort, work 15,000 rebels. The fort will be stormed in two days if it does not surrender before.

General Pillow and Buckner are said to be there. Fort Donelson, near Paducah, is the fort. It is surrounded by high steep hills, heavily wooded, and protected by two redoubts, trenches and rifle pits. The rebels gave battle from their entrenchments outside the fort, but were driven in after a severe battle, with considerable loss on both sides.

Our troops hold two of the rebel batteries outside the fort. Our loss is probably 45 killed and 200 wounded. Eight thousand troops and four gunboats arrived last night.

From Missouri.
St. Louis, Feb. 15.—Gen. Price evacuated Springfield on the night of the 12th, and is in full retreat southward. Our army is in hot pursuit. It is reported that Gen. Price's forces are cutting off Price's retreat on the Neosho road and there is hardly a possibility of his escape.

[By the above it appears that Price had not surrendered, the word "surrendered" having evidently been confounded with the word "surrounded."] From Europe.
Telegraphic advices are to February 1.

The privateer *Sumpter* was still at Gibraltar. Gen. Almondo, Mexican Minister, arrived at Trieste, and had been received by the Archduke Maximilian. The Austrian *Gazette* mentions the repatriation of Duke Maximilian as Commander of the Austrian Navy.

There are contradictory reports representing a scheme on foot to place him on the throne of Mexico. Feb. 2.—The *Independence* Edge asserts that the Southern Commissioners have informed the English Government, that in return for recognition of the Southern Confederacy, they would establish absolute free trade for fifty years abolish external slave traffic, and emancipate all blacks born after the recognition. These offers, however, will not determine Palmerston to abandon his policy of neutrality.

London, Feb. 2.—An interesting and exciting debate is expected, soon after the opening of Parliament, on Gregory's proposition to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

News from Mexico.
New York, February 10.
By an arrival from Havana, of the 25th January, we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 17th of that month. There were 16,000 of the allies there, and the fighting commenced on the 7th, and continued till the 10th of January. It was presented to Juarez. Your days were given for a reply. It was decided that payment should be exacted for the recent expenses of the allies.

Venezuela was again plunged into civil war. Santa Ana was expected at Havana soon; he would leave immediately for Mexico. Vera Cruz advised of the 25th January say that the Allies advanced towards the interior as far as Espiritu Santo. The Mexicans retired without fighting.

European Intelligence.
PORTLAND, JAN. 11.
Arrival of Mason and Slidell.
Mason and Slidell arrived at Southampton, on the 10th inst. The former went to London—the latter to Paris. It was rumored that the Government had ordered the *Niagara* [rebel steamer] to quit the harbor, but the steamer had departed, owing to her danger from the *Tuscarora* [Federal steamer].

Prohibition to Armed Vessels.
It was rumored that Governor anti will prohibit the armed ships of both parties from the remaining twenty-four hours in any British port.

Napoleonic Command.
Napoleon has commanded that Rome should confiscate the Court of Turin. Antonselli had absolutely refused all terms.

The *Tuscarora* ordered out of Southampton.
CAPE RACE, FEB. 12.
The steamship *Tuscarora*, from Southampton, with dates to the 1st, reports that the *Tuscarora* had been ordered away from Southampton by the British Government, and had taken a position near the Needles. The pirate *Venezuela* still remained at Southampton dock.

Opening of the French Chambers.
Napoleon opened the French Chambers on the 25th. He said that the civil war which desolates America has greatly compromised our commercial interests. So long, however, as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to expressing wishes for an early termination of these discussions.

London Times on Action—The London Times says that something decisive in America, and says that unpleasant complications must arise if the present state of affairs continues much longer.

The *Opinion* *Nationale* blames semi-official journals for their hidden Southern sympathies. England would become dangerous to France if America was weakened.

AN EXPEDITION FOR MEXICO—The *Constitutionnel* of Belgium says that Gen. Almondo was three negotiating for the Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, on the Mexican throne.

The London Times, in an editorial, says: "We need not be eager to meddle between the North and South; this is the time for waiting." says the *Globe*, "we may be invited or offer to intervene, but our great aim must be to preserve consistency with our principles."

A letter is published from Seward to Smith O'Brien, the tone of which is very friendly to the European Powers, in regard to which he is determined to stand always not only in the right, but upon the defensive.

The pirate *Sumpter* is reported cruising off Genoa. The U. S. Consul at Gibraltar has protested against the assistance afforded her. The authorities however considered themselves bound to give such aid as was indispensable. The *Sumpter* having sprung a leak, was permitted to effect the necessary repairs at the arsenal.

Special Notices.
A. F. & A. M.—LE PAGES DE L'OCCEANIC LOGE No. 124, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of the Grand Central Lodge of France, working in the ancient Scotch Rite, holds its regular meetings on the Wednesday nearest the full moon of each month, at the old Lodge Room, in King street. Visiting brethren respectfully invited to attend. August 15. (250-3m) P. C. JONES, Secretary.

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The critic says, Mr. W. was elected at a free and open election. Now we are not prepared to admit that there is not a free election, for the very reason that there is not one native out of ten that will enter boldly and cast his vote to suit his own wishes, when he knows that the vote will be taken from him by these same men he wishes to defeat in such a manner that they shall know how he voted, and therefore giving them a chance to show their spite hereafter by turning him from any situation he may hold, whether private or public.

Again, he says, Mr. W. is a Catholic, and has so conducted himself as to gain the support of the missionaries. If the writer will please look again he will find that there is no fault found with Mr. W. for being a Catholic; for we are all aware that there are just as good men professing the Catholic faith, as there are among the Protestant; but we cannot conceive why Protestant Ministers should use their whole power and influence for the support of one who not only differs so widely in religious views, but is so strongly for measures in the Legislature that they are preaching against.

Thirdly, Mr. W. holds offices under government, and that Mechanic also admits that Mr. H. holds an office, a fact which in the writer's opinion placed us under the sole long ago. But as we are still here, and whilst we strongly advocate the principle of allowing no public officer to sit in the Legislature, we consider it our duty to choose the best of two candidates, and to the best of our feeble judgment did so by supporting Mr. H. And we cordially believe that so far as the welfare of the country is concerned, we do but express the sentiments of the majority when we say that we could have more confidence in Mr. H. had he been elected; and we believe that Mr. H.'s defeat was not on account of his political principles, but on account of the private ill feeling of a few towards him.

Having disposed of Mr. W., "Mechanic" pitches into government generally. Now, whilst our greatest aim is to see this government flourish, we feel confident that it must sink lower and lower, so long as the present system of carrying it on is pursued by retaining men in office, (from Crown Ministers to tax gatherers,) whom the people can have no confidence in, and stuffing them with gold pills forced to them by the people. But as the writer in the *Polynesian* presumes that the Legislature will take this matter in hand, and see that officials are paid according to their labor, we will hope that better things are to come.

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GENERAL McCLELLAN BEFORE CONGRESS.—The following incidents occurred in Washington on the 15th Jan. General McClellan was that day before the joint committee on the conduct of the war. For three hours he listened to a patient and candid account of his operations in the responsible office to which he was so suddenly, and without his knowledge or procurement, summoned by the President and by the nation's voice. The difficulties of his position, the embarrassment of questions, finding the amount of labor to be done, the force and strength of the enemy he has to vanquish, were grouped together in a manner so effective as to win sympathy from a number who had indulged in prejudices against him, and the modest and steady assurance he manifested of an early and utter overthrow of the rebels, gave confidence in his capacity and generalship that had not before existed.

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Cane seat dining chairs, Cane seat arm chairs, Cane seat rockers, and a large assortment of chairs.

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H. HACKFELD & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
BY THE HAWAIIAN BARK
"R. W. WOOD!"
FROM HAMBURG.

A WELL-ASSORTED CARGO OF DESIRABLE GOODS, consisting of:
Dry Goods.
Bales Fancy Prints, various new styles,
" Pink and yellow prints,
" White goods,
" Mourning,
" Two blue,
" Gingham,
" White shirtings,
"